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NO. 41.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, and 6th, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. CONTINUED.

Such are the origin, duration, & extent, and sanctions of the policy which we are now called upon to subvert. Its beneficial effects, although though they may vary in some degree have been felt in all parts of the Union. To none I verily believe, has it been prejudicial. To the North, every where, testimonies are borne to the high prosperity it has diffused. There, all branches of industry are animated and flourishing. Commerce, foreign and domestic, active; cities and towns springing up, enlarging and beautifying—navigation fully and profitably employed, and the whole face of the country smiling with improvement, cheerfulness, and abundance. The gentleman from South Carolina has supposed that we, in the West, derive no advantages from this system. He is mistaken. Let him visit us, and he will find, from the head of La Belle River, at Pittsburg, to America, at its mouth, the most gratifying advances. He will behold Pittsburg itself, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Louisville, numerous other towns, lining and ornamenting the banks of that noble river, daily extending their limits, & prosecuting, with the greatest spirit and profit numerous branches of the manufacturing and mechanic arts. If he will go into the interior, in the State of Ohio, he will there perceive the most astonishing progress in agriculture, in the useful arts and in all the improvements to which they both directly concede. Then let him cross over into my own, my native State, and contemplate the spectacle which is there exhibited. He will perceive numerous villages, not large, but neat, thriving, and some of them highly ornamented; many manufactories of hemp, cotton, wool, and other articles. In various parts of the country, and especially in the Elkhorn region, an endless succession of natural parks—the forest thinned—fallen trees and undergrowth cleared away—large herds and flocks feeding on luxuriant grasses, and interspersed with comfortable, sometimes elegant mansions, surrounded by extensive lawns. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina says, that a profitable trade was carried on from the west through the Secluda gap, in mules, horses, and other live stock, which has been checked by the operation of the tariff. It is true such a trade was carried on between Kentucky and South Carolina, mutually beneficial to both parties; but, several years ago, resolutions at popular meetings in Carolina, were adopted, not to purchase the produce of Kentucky, by way of punishment for her attachment to the tariff. They must have supposed us as stupid as the asses of one of the descriptions, of the stock of which that trade consisted, if they imagined that their resolutions would affect our principles. Our drovers cracked their whips, blew their horns, and passed the Selveda gap, to other markets, where better humors existed, and equal or greater profits were made. I have heard of your successor in the House of Representatives, Mr. President, this anecdote; that he joined in the adoption of those resolutions, but when, about Christmas, he applied to one of his South Carolina neighbors to purchase the regular supply of pork, for the ensuing year, he found he had to give two prices for it; and he declared, if that were the patriotism on which the resolutions were based, he would not conform to them, and, in point of fact, laid in his annual stock of pork by purchase from the first passing Kentucky drover. That trade, now partially resumed, was maintained by the sale of western productions, on the one side, and Carolina money on the other. From that condition of it, the gentleman from South Carolina might have drawn this conclusion, that an advantageous trade may exist, although one of the parties to it pays in specie for the productions which he purchases from the other;—and, consequently, that it does not follow, if we did not purchase the British fabrics, that it might not be the interest of England to purchase our raw material of cotton. The Kentucky drover received the South Carolina Specie, or, taking bills, the evidences of deposit in the Banks, carried these home, and disposing of them to the merchant, he brought out goods of foreign or domestic manufacture, in return. Such is the circuitous nature of trade and remittance which no nation understands better than Great Britain.

Nor has the system, which has been the parent source of so much benefit to other parts of the Union, proved injurious to the cotton growing country. I cannot speak of South Carolina itself, where I have never been, with so much certainty; but of other portions of the Union in which cotton is grown, espe-

cially those bordering on the Mississippi, I can confidently speak. If cotton planting is less profitable than it was, that is the result of increased production; but I believe it still to be the most profitable investment of capital of any branch of business, in the United States. And if a committee were raised with power to send for persons and papers, I take upon myself to say, that such would be the result of the inquiry. In Kentucky, I know many individuals who have their cotton plantations below and retain their residence in that State, where they remain during the sickly season; and they are all, I believe, without exception, doing well. Others, tempted by their success, are constantly engaging in the business, whilst scarcely any one comes from the cotton region to engage in western agriculture. A friend, now in my eye, a member of this body, upon a capital of less than seventy thousand dollars, invested in a plantation and slaves, made, the year before last, sixteen thousand dollars. A member of the other House, I understand, who, without removing himself, sent some of his slaves to Mississippi, made last year, about twenty per cent. Two friends of mine, in the latter State, whose annual income is from thirty to sixty thousand dollars, being desirous to curtail their business, have offered estates for sale, which they are willing to show, by regular vouchers of receipt and disbursement, yield 18 per cent per annum. One of my most opulent acquaintances, in a county adjoining to that in which I reside, having married in Georgia, has derived a large proportion of his wealth from a cotton estate there situated.

The loss of the tonnage of Charleston, which has been dwelt on, does not proceed from the tariff; it never had a very large amount, and it has not been able to retain what it had, in consequence of the operation of the principle of free trade on its navigation. Its tonnage has gone to the more enterprising and adventurous tars of the Northern States, with whom those of the city of Charleston could not maintain a successful competition in the freedom of the coasting trade existing between the different parts of the Union. That this must be the true cause, is demonstrated by the fact, that, however it may be with the port of Charleston, our coasting tonnage, is constantly increasing. As to the foreign tonnage, about one half of that which is engaged in the direct trade between Charleston and G. Britain, is English; proving that the tonnage of South Carolina cannot maintain itself in a competition, under the free and equal navigation secured by our treaty with that Power.

When gentlemen have succeeded in their design of an immediate or gradual destruction of the American system, what is their substitute? Free trade! Free trade! The call for the free trade is unavailing as the cry of a spoiled child, in its nurse's arms, for the moon or stars that glitter in the firmament of heaven. It never has existed—it never will exist. Trade at least implies two parties. To be free, it should be fair, equal and reciprocal. But if we throw our ports wide open to the admission of foreign productions, free of all duty, what ports of any foreign nation, shall we find open to the free admission of our surplus produce? We may break down all barriers to free trade on our part, but the work will not be complete until foreign powers shall have removed theirs. There would be freedom on one side, and restrictions, prohibitions, and exclusion on the other. The bolts, the bars and the chains of all other nations will remain undisturbed. It is indeed possible, that our industry and commerce would accommodate themselves to this unequal and unjust state of things, for such is the flexibility of our nature, that it bends itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner, incarcerated in a goal, after a long time, becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down the passing days of his confinement.

Gentlemen deceive themselves. It is not free trade that they are recommending to our acceptance. It is, in effect, the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt; and, if their policy prevail, it will lead substantially, to the recolonization of these States, under the commercial dominion of Great Britain. And whom do we find as some of the principal supporters, out of Congress, of this foreign system? Mr. President, there are some foreigners who always remain exotics, and never become naturalized in our country; whilst, happily, there are others who readily attach themselves to our principles and our institutions. The honest, patient and industrious German, readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquillity, the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers round him, always ready to fly to the

standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself, without difficulty into our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the Emerald Isles. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland, was originally, part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some terrible convulsion of nature, it was torn from America and drifting across the ocean, was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same openheartedness; the same generous hospitality; the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterize the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt that, if the current of emigration were reserved, and set from America on the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would find there, as every Irish emigrant finds here, a hearty welcome and a happy home!

But, sir, the gentleman to whom I am about to allude, although a long resident of this country, has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principle in common with our people. Nearly fifty years ago, Pennsylvania took him to her bosom, and warmed, and cherished, and honored him; and how does he manifest his gratitude?—By aiming a vital blow at a system endeared to her by a thorough conviction that it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has filled, at home and abroad, some of the highest offices under this government, during thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien. The authority of his name has been invoked, and the labors of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the American system and to substitute the foreign. Go home to your native Europe and there inculcate upon her sovereigns, your Utopian doctrines of free trade; and when you have prevailed upon them to unseal their ports, and freely admit the produce of Pennsylvania, and other states, come back, and we shall be prepared to become converts, and to adopt your faith.

A Mr. Sarchett also makes no inconsiderable figure in the common attack upon our system. I do not know the man, but understand he is an unnaturalized emigrant from the Island of Guernsey, situated in the channel which divides France and England. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of driving a contraband trade with the opposite shores. And Mr. Sarchett, educated in that school, is, I have been told, chiefly engaged in employing his wits to elude the operation of our revenue laws, by introducing articles at less rates of duty than they are justly chargeable with, which he effects by varying their denominations or slightly changing its forms. This man, at a former session of the Senate, caused to be presented a memorial signed by some 150 pretended workers in iron. Of these a gentleman made a careful inquiry and examination, and he ascertained that there were only about ten of the denomination represented; the rest were tavern keepers, porters, merchants, clerks, hackney coachmen, &c. I have the most respectable authority in black and white for this statement.

(Here Gen. Hayne asked who? and was he a manufacturer? Mr. Clay replied Col. Murray of New York; a gentleman of the highest standing for honor, probity and veracity; that he did not know whether he was a manufacturer or not, but the gentleman might take him as one.)*

Whether Mr. Sarchett got up the late petition presented to the Senate, from the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia, or not, I do not know. But I should not be surprised if it were a movement of his, and if we should find that he has cabaged from other classes of society to swell out the number of signatures.

To the facts manufactured by Mr. Sarchett and the theories by Mr. Gallatin, there was yet wanting one circumstance to recommend them to favorable consideration, and that was the authority of some high name. There was no difficulty in obtaining one from British repository. The honorable gentleman has cited a speech of my Lord Goderich to the British Parliament in favor of free trade, and full of deep regret that old England could not possibly conform her practice of rigorous restriction and exclusion, to her liberal doctrines of unfettered commerce, so earnestly recommended to foreign powers. Sir, said Mr. C. I know my Lord Goderich very well, although my acquaintance with

him was prior to his being summoned to the British house of Peers. We both signed the convention between the United States and Great Britain of 1815.—He is an honorable man, frank, possessing business, but ordinary talents, about the stature and complexion of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, a few years older than he, and every drop of blood running in his veins being pure and unadulterated Anglo Saxon blood. If he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he could not make a speech of such ability and eloquence as that which the gentleman from S. Carolina recently delivered to the Senate; and there would be much more fitness in my Lord Goderich making quotations from the speech of the Hon. gentleman, than his quoting as authority, the theoretical doctrines of my Lord Goderich. We are too much in the habit of looking abroad, not merely for manufactured articles but for the sanction of high names to support favorite theories. I have seen and closely observed the British Parliament, and without derogating from its justly elevated character, I have no hesitation in saying, that in all the attributes of order, dignity and patriotism and eloquence, the American Congress would not suffer in the smallest degree by a comparison with it.

I dislike this resort to authority and especially foreign and interested authority, for the support of principles of public policy. I would greatly prefer to meet gentlemen upon the broad ground of fact, of experience, and of reason;—but since they will appeal to British names and authority, I feel myself compelled to imitate their bad example. Allow me to quote from the speech of a member of the British parliament, bearing the same family name with my Lord Goderich, but whether or not a relation of his, I do not know. The member alluded to was arguing against the violation of the treaty of Methuen—that treaty, not less fatal to the interests of Portugal, than would be the system of the gentlemen to the best interests of America—and he went on to say:—

"It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting the principles of what was called 'free trade.' Other nations knew as well as the noble Lord opposite, and those who acted with him, what I meant by 'free trade' was nothing more nor less than by means of great advantages we enjoyed, to get a monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures and to prevent them one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations.—When the system of reciprocity and free trade had been proposed to a French Ambassador, his remark was that the plan was excellent in theory, but to make it fair in practice, it would be necessary to defer the attempt to put it into execution for half a century, until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain, in marine, in capital, in manufactures, and the many other peculiar advantages which it now enjoyed. The policy that France acted on was that of encouraging its native manufactures, and it was a wise policy; because if it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would speedily be reduced to the rank of an agricultural nation; and therefore a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture. America acted too upon the same principle with France. America legislated for futurity—legislated for an increasing population. America too was prospering under this system.—In twenty years America would be independent of England for manufactures altogether."

But since the peace, France, Germany, America, and all the other countries of the world, had proceeded upon the principle of encouraging and protecting native manufactures."

But I have said that the system nominally called "free trade," so earnestly and eloquently recommended to our adoption, is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us by Great Britain during the existence of our colonial vassalage. The whole system is fully explained and illustrated in a work published as far back as the year 1750, entitled "The trade and navigation of Great Britain, considered by Joshua Gee," with extracts from which I have been furnished by the diligent researches of a friend. It will be seen from these, that the South Carolina policy now, is identical with the long cherished policy of Great Britain, which remains the same as it was when the thirteen colonies were part of the British empire. In that work the author contends:—

"1. That manufactures, in the American colonies, should be discouraged or prohibited.

"Great Britain, with its dependencies, is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any nation in Europe: We have an enterprising People, fit for all the arts of peace and war: We have provisions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise suffi-

cient for double the number of inhabitants: We have the very best materials for clothing, and want nothing either for use or even for luxury, but what we have at home or might have from our colonies: So that we might have such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, or between us and them, as would maintain a vast navigation. But we ought always to keep a watchful eye over our colonies, to restrain them from setting up any of the manufactures which are carried on in Britain; and any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning: for if they are suffered to grow up to maturity, it will be difficult to suppress them."—177, 8, 9.

"Our colonies are much in the same state Ireland was in, when they began the Woolen manufactory, and, as their numbers increase, will fall upon manufactures for clothing themselves, if due care be not taken to find employment for them in raising such productions as may enable them to furnish themselves with all their necessities from us."

Then it was the object of this British economist to adapt the means or wealth of the colonists to the supply required by their necessities, and to make the mother country the only source of that supply. Now it seems the policy is only so far to be reversed, that we must continue to import necessities from Great Britain, in order to enable her to purchase raw cotton from us.

"I should, therefore, think it worthy the care of the Government to endeavor, by all possible means, to encourage them in raising of silk, hemp, flax, iron, [only pig, to be hammered in England] pot ash, &c. by giving them competent bounties in the beginning, and sending over judicious and skilful persons, at the public charge, to assist and instruct them in the most proper methods of management, which, in my apprehension, would lay a foundation for establishing the most profitable trade of any we have. And considering the commanding situation of our colonies along the sea coast; the great convenience of navigable rivers in all of them; the cheapness of land, and the easiness of raising provisions; great numbers of People would transport themselves thither to settle upon such improvements. Now, as People have been filled with fears that the colonies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up for themselves, a little regulation would remove all those jealousies out of the way. They have never thrown or wove any silk as yet that we have heard of: Therefore, if a law was made to prohibit the use of every throwster's mill, or doubling or hotting silk with any machine whatever, they would then send it us raw: And, as they will have the providing rough materials to themselves, so shall we have the manufacturing of them: If encouragement be given for raising hemp, flax, &c. doubtless they will soon begin to manufacture, if not prevented: Therefore, to stop the progress of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no weaver there shall have liberty to set up any looms without first registering at an office kept for that purpose, and the name and place of abode of any journeyman that shall work with him. But if any particular inhabitant shall be inclined to have any linen or woollen made of their own spinning, they should not be a-bridged of the same liberty that they now make use of, viz. to carry to a weaver (who shall be licensed by the Governor;) and have it wrought up for the use of the family, but not to be sold to any person in a private manner, nor exposed to any market or fair, upon pain of forfeiture."

"And, inasmuch as they have been supplied with all their iron manufactures from hence, except what is used in the building of ships and other country work, one half of our exports being supposed to be in NAILS—a manufacture which they allow has never hitherto been carried on among them—it is proposed they shall, for time to come, never erect the manufactory of any under the size of a two shilling nail, horse nails excepted, that all slitting mills and engines, for drawing wire, or weaving stockings, be put down, and that every smith who keeps a common forge or shop, shall register his name and place of abode, and the name of every servant which he shall employ, which licence shall be renewed once every year, and pay for the liberty of working at such trade. That all negroes shall be prohibited from weaving either woollen or linen, or spinning or combing of wool, or working at any manufacture of iron, further than making it into pig or bar iron. That they also be prohibited from manufacturing hats, stockings, or leather of any kind. This limitation will not abridge the planters of any privilege they now enjoy. On the contrary, it will turn their industry to promoting and raising those rough materials."

To be continued.

*Mr. Clay subsequently understood that Col. Murray was a merchant.

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(Here Gen. Hayne asked who? and was he a manufacturer? Mr. Clay replied Col. Murray of New York; a gentleman of the highest standing for honor, probity and veracity; that he did not know whether he was a manufacturer or not, but the gentleman might take him as one.)

Whether Mr. Sarchett got up the late petition presented to the Senate, from the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia, or not, I do not know. But I should not be surprised if it were a movement of his, and if we should find that he has cabaged from other classes of society to swell out the number of signatures.

To the facts manufactured by Mr. Sarchett and the theories by Mr. Gallatin, there was yet wanting one circumstance to recommend them to favorable consideration, and that was the authority of some high name. There was no difficulty in obtaining one from British repository. The honorable gentleman has cited a speech of my Lord Goderich to the British Parliament in favor of free trade, and full of deep regret that old England could not possibly conform her practice of rigorous restriction and exclusion, to her liberal doctrines of unlettered commerce, so earnestly recommended to foreign powers. Sir, said Mr. C. I know my Lord Goderich very well, although my acquaintance with

Mr. Clay subsequently understood that Col. Murray was a merchant.

him was prior to his being summoned to the British house of Peers. We both signed the convention between the United States and Great Britain of 1815.—He is an honorable man, frank, possessing business, but ordinary talents, about the stature and complexion of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, a few years older than he, and every drop of blood running in his veins being pure and unadulterated Anglo Saxon blood. If he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he could not make a speech of such ability and eloquence as that which the gentleman from S. Carolina recently delivered to the Senate; and there would be much more fitness in my Lord Goderich making quotations from the speech of the Hon. gentleman, than his quoting as authority, the theoretical doctrines of my Lord Goderich. We are too much in the habit of looking abroad, not merely for manufactured articles but for the sanction of high names to support favorite theories. I have seen and closely observed the British Parliament, and without derogating from its justly elevated character, I have no hesitation in saying, that in all the attributes of order, dignity and patriotism and eloquence, the American Congress would not suffer in the smallest degree by a comparison with it.

I dislike this resort to authority and especially foreign and interested authority, for the support of principles of public policy. I would greatly prefer to meet gentlemen upon the broad ground of fact, of experience, and of reason;—but since they will appeal to British names and authority, I feel myself compelled to imitate their bad example. Allow me to quote from the speech of a member of the British parliament, bearing the same family name with my Lord Goderich, but whether or not a relation of his, I do not know. The member alluded to was arguing against the violation of the treaty of Methuen—that treaty, not less fatal to the interests of Portugal, than would be the system of the gentlemen to the best interests of America—and he went on to say:—

"It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting the principles of what was called 'free trade.' Other nations knew as well as the noble Lord opposite, and those who acted with him, what he meant by 'free trade' was nothing more nor less than by means of great advantages we enjoyed, to get a monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures and to prevent them one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations.—When the system of reciprocity and free trade had been proposed to a French Ambassador, his remark was that the plan was excellent in theory, but to make it fair in practice, it would be necessary to defer the attempt to put it into execution for half a century, until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain, in marine, in capital, in manufactures, and the many other peculiar advantages which it now enjoyed. The policy that France acted on was that of encouraging its native manufactures, and it was a wise policy; because if it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would speedily be reduced to the rank of an agricultural nation; and therefore a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture. America acted too upon the same principle with France. America legislated for futurity—legislated for an increasing population. America too was prospering under this system.—In twenty years America would be independent of England for manufactures altogether."

But since the peace, France, Germany, America, and all the other countries of the world, had proceeded upon the principle of encouraging and protecting native manufactures."

But I have said that the system nominally called "free trade," so earnestly and eloquently recommended to our adoption, is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us by Great Britain during the existence of our colonial vassalage. The whole system is fully explained and illustrated in a work published as far back as the year 1750, entitled "The trade and navigation of Great Britain, considered by Joshua Gee," with extracts from which I have been furnished by the diligent researches of a friend. It will be seen from these, that the South Carolina policy now, is identical with the long cherished policy of Great Britain, which remains the same as it was when the thirteen colonies were part of the British empire. In that work the author contends:—

"1. That manufactures, in the American colonies, should be discouraged or prohibited."

"Great Britain, with its dependencies, is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any nation in Europe: We have an enterprising People, fit for all the arts of peace and war: We have provisions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise suffi-

cient for double the number of inhabitants: We have the very best materials for clothing, and want nothing either for use or even for luxury, but what we have at home or might have from our colonies: So that we might have such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, or between us and them, as would maintain a vast navigation. But we ought always to keep a watchful eye over our colonies, to restrain them from setting up any of the manufactures which are carried on in Britain; and any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning: for if they are suffered to grow up to maturity, it will be difficult to suppress them."—177, 8, 9.

"Our colonies are much in the same state Ireland was in, when they began the Woolen manufacture, and, as their numbers increase, will fall upon manufactures for clothing themselves, if due care be not taken to find employment for them in raising such productions as may enable them to furnish themselves with all their necessities from us."

Then it was the object of this British economist to adapt the means or wealth of the colonists to the supply required by their necessities, and to make the mother country the only source of that supply. Now it seems the policy is only so far to be reversed, that we must continue to import necessities from Great Britain, in order to enable her to purchase raw cotton from us.

"I should, therefore, think it worthy the care of the Government to endeavor, by all possible means, to encourage them in raising of silk, hemp, flax, iron, [only pig, to be hammered in England] pot ash, &c. by giving them competent bounties in the beginning, and sending over judicious and skilful persons, at the public charge, to assist and instruct them in the most proper methods of management, which, in my apprehension, would lay a foundation for establishing the most profitable trade of any we have. And considering the commanding situation of our colonies along the sea coast; the great convenience of navigable rivers in all of them; the cheapness of land, and the easiness of raising provisions; great numbers of People would transport themselves thither to settle upon such improvements. Now, as People have been filled with fears that the colonies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up for themselves, a little regulation would remove all those jealousies out of the way. They have never thrown or wove any silk as yet that we have heard of: Therefore, if a law was made to prohibit the use of every throwster's mill, or doubling or horsing silk with any machine whatever, they would then send it us raw: And, as they will have the providing rough materials to themselves, so shall we have the manufacturing of them. If encouragement be given for raising hemp, flax, &c. doubtless they will soon begin to manufacture, if not prevented: Therefore, to stop the progress of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no weaver there shall have liberty to set up any looms without first registering at an office kept for that purpose, and the name and place of abode of any journeyman that shall work with him. But if any particular inhabitant shall be inclined to have any linen or woollen made of their own spinning, they should not be abridged of the same liberty that they now make use of, viz. to carry to a weaver (who shall be licensed by the Governor) and have it wrought up for the use of the family, but not to be sold to any person in a private manner, nor exposed to any market or fair, upon pain of forfeiture."

"And, inasmuch as they have been supplied with all their iron manufactures from hence, except what is used in the building of ships and other country work, one half of our exports being supposed to be in NAILS—a manufacture which they allow has never hitherto been carried on among them—it is proposed they shall, for time to come, never erect the manufacture of any under the size of a two shilling nail, horse nails excepted, that all slitting mills and engines, for drawing wire, or weaving stockings, be put down, and that every smith who keeps a common forge or shop, shall register his name and place of abode, and the name of every servant which he shall employ, which licence shall be renewed once every year, and pay for the liberty of working at such trade. That all negroes shall be prohibited from weaving either woollen or linen, or spinning or combing of wool, or working at any manufacture of iron, further than making it into pig or bar iron. That they also be prohibited from manufacturing hats, stockings, or leather of any kind. This limitation will not abridge the planters of any privilege they now enjoy. On the contrary, it will turn their industry to promoting and raising those rough materials."

To be continued.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, March 8.

The clerk of the House of Representatives came in and laid on the table the following order, viz:

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, March 8, 1832.

Ordered, That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, be authorized by proclamation to remove the injunction of secrecy, when in their opinion it may be done with safety to the interest of the State. Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

BENJAMIN WHITE, Speaker.

Which order was read and passed by the Senate in concurrence.

IN THE HOUSE—Secret Session.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

The oath of secrecy was administered to the door keeper, and assistant clerk, by the speaker.

A confidential message was received from the Governor, No. 1, was read as follows:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives—

I herewith communicate confidentially for the consideration of the Legislature, copies of two letters from Mr. Preble, the Agent of this State at Washington, in relation to the question respecting our North eastern boundary now pending before the Government of the United States. By these letters I am informed that it is expected the award and recommendation of the Arbitrator will eventually be adopted by the Government, and that it has been proposed that Maine should cede to the United States her claim to the territory which lies northward and eastward of the line recommended by the Arbitrator, for an ample indemnity, in order that the General Government may be enabled to make such arrangement with Great Britain as shall comport with the interest and honor of the United States.

The expediency of authorizing the Agent of this State at Washington, to make an arrangement with the General Government, for the purpose contemplated, is now respectfully submitted to your consideration.

The decided and unanimous opinion of our Agent, and the delegation of this state in Congress, cannot fail to be received with grateful deference, and under existing circumstances, it is believed that an arrangement of the kind proposed will not, in any respect compromise the honor of the State, or operate injuriously to her interest. In a pecuniary point of view, she will be amply remunerated for the loss sustained;—and the principle, for which she has uniformly contended, that the U. States have not the constitutional power to alienate any portion of the territory of the State, without the consent of such state, will not be abandoned. The adjustment of the controversy will also relieve the United States from much embarrassment in their relations with Great Britain, and terminate those collisions with the British authorities, which if continued, would inevitably prevent the settlement of the territory, and endanger the peace of the nation.

I would further suggest the necessity of acting with promptness upon this subject, after it shall have received that attentive consideration to which, by its importance to the honor and interests of the State, and the welfare of the United States, it is eminently entitled.

As the Government of Massachusetts has been invited to co-operate in the measures heretofore taken by this Legislature, it may be proper that she should be requested to unite with us in the proposed arrangement, if upon consideration its adoption should be deemed expedient. SAMUEL E. SMITH, Council Cham. Augusta Feb. 22 1832.

An order came from the Senate for concurrence, directing that the confidential communication from the Governor, together with two letters from Wm. P. Preble, our Agent at Washington, be committed to Messrs. Boutelle, Meguire, Emerson, Thayer and Sweat, with such as the House may join; and the House concurred; and Messrs. Clifford, Gerrish, McCrate, Williams, Steele, Bronson, Knowlton and Miller, being one from each County, were joined on the part of the house.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the confidential communication of the Governor, of Feb. 22, made a report, accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions, which were read once, and tomorrow, at nine o'clock, assigned for a second reading.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Resolved respecting the territory lying north and east of the Rivers St. John and St. Francis.

WHEREAS information has been communicated by the Agent of this State, at Washington, that it is proposed, that Maine should cede to the United States her claim and jurisdiction over that portion of the territory which lies northwesterly of the line recommended by the Arbitrator, for an ample indemnity, in order that the United States may be enabled to make such an arrangement with Great Britain, as may best comport with the

interest and honor of the United States.

And Whereas the Government of Maine has repeatedly declared, and now declares, that the right of soil and jurisdiction in said territory, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1783, is in the State of Maine, as a sovereign and independent State, and has denied and continues to deny the right of the General Government to cede the same to any foreign Power, without the consent of Maine, and has communicated resolutions to that effect to the General Government, and has claimed of that Government the protection guaranteed to every State by the Constitution of the U. States.

And Whereas the Legislature of Maine is disposed to regard the proposition aforesaid as emanating from a proposition on the part of the General Government, to promote the interest and preserve the peace of the nation without violating the rights of Maine, or disregarding the obligations resting upon the whole Union, to protect each state in the full enjoyment of all its territory, and right of jurisdiction and willing to meet the proposition in a like spirit, in which it is believed to have been made.

Therefore, Resolved, That upon the appointment by the President of the United States, of a person or persons to enter into a negotiation with this State, for the relinquishment by this State to the United States of her claim to said territory, and for cession of the jurisdiction thereof, on the one part, and for an ample indemnity therefor, on the other part; and notice thereof being communicated to the Governor, the Governor with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint three commissioners on the part and in behalf of this State, to treat with such person or persons, so appointed by the President, on the subjects aforesaid; and any agreement or treaty to be made in pursuance of the resolve is to be submitted to the Legislature of Maine, for approval or rejection; and until such agreement or treaty be so submitted to, and approved by the Legislature of Maine, nothing herein contained shall be construed, in any way as implying the assent of this State to the line of boundary recommended by the Arbitrator, or to the right of the General Government to adopt or sanction that line, instead of the line described in the treaty of 1783.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested forthwith to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions confidentially to the Agent of this State at Washington, and also to the Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to afford that Commonwealth, the opportunity of adopting such measures as she may consider expedient in relation to her interests in said territory.

[The parts in italics were added as amendments, and thus amended, the resolutions were adopted and approved by the Governor.]

On motion of Mr. Dummer, Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate (confidentially to this house,) all correspondence between the Executive and Wm. P. Preble Esq. our Agent at Washington, on the subject of our North Eastern Boundary, and the accompanying papers.

The chairman of the joint select committee, on the part of the House, was directed to communicate the foregoing order to the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

The preamble and resolutions respecting the North-eastern Boundary were read a second time.

The following message was received from the Governor, and read, together with the accompanying papers.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Agreeably to the request of the House of Representatives, I herewith communicate confidentially, for their consideration, copies of all the official letters of William P. Preble, the Agent of this State at Washington, in relation to the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, together with the documents accompanying the same which were received before my last confidential communication, as well as those received since,—with the exception of those before communicated and a letter dated Feb. 20, No. 2, and marked "private and confidential," communicating certain documents now before the General Government, which cannot consistently with my public duty, and without a violation of confidence, be formally laid before the Legislature. But I have placed these papers in the hands of the chairman of the committee on this subject on the part of the House of Representatives to be used as in his discretion shall appear proper and consistent with the public interest and the honor of the Government.

I also communicate a copy of a letter directed to Mr. Preble from John Anderson, Rufus McIntire, Leonard Jarvis Cornelius Holland, James Bates, and Edward Kavanagh, and a copy of a letter from George Evans, Representative in Congress from this State in relation to this subject.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Feb. 29, 1832.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend, by adding the following proviso to the first resolve, viz:—

Provided, That an appointment of said commissioners shall not be made, until the same shall have been assented to by the Legislature and Executive authorities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the secret session was closed before the question was taken on the proposed amendment.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendment proposed by Mr. Fessenden, and the question upon adopting the same was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative as follows:—[Yeas 32—Nays 123.]

Mr. Dummer moved to amend the resolve by adding thereto, the following preamble and resolve.

Whereas this state has recently invited the co-operation of Massachusetts in sustaining the rights of Maine to her territorial possessions. And whereas Massachusetts has promptly come forward and instructed her Senators and requested her Representatives in Congress to maintain the great principles which are involved in the support of the integrity of this State, and whereas propositions are now before the Legislature for a transfer by negotiation of our territory to the United States, and where as it is the intention of the Legislature to observe towards Massachusetts, that courtesy and uprightness, which under similar circumstances are due from one independent state to each member of the Union;—therefore,

Resolved, That no appointment of Commissioners on the part of this State for the purposes contemplated, shall be made until these resolutions be first confidentially communicated to the Governor of Massachusetts, and an opportunity given to that State of either assenting or dissenting to the proposed negotiation for the transfer of that portion of the soil of Maine, in which Massachusetts has an interest.

The yeas and nays were then taken and decided in the negative, as follows:—Yeas 50—Nays 107.

On motion of Mr. Shaw of Wiscasset the secret session then closed.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the first resolve by adding after the words "indemnity therefor," the words "both to this state and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

And the question upon so amending was taken by yeas and decided in the negative as follows:—Yeas 51—Nays 109.

Mr. Dummer moved to amend the first resolve by striking out the words "Legislature of Maine," and insert in lieu thereof the words "people of Maine" so that it shall be submitted to the PEOPLE of Maine for approval or rejection. And the question for so amending was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative as follows:—Yeas 61—Nays 85.

The House voted to dispense with the passing the resolves to be engrossed, and the question upon finally passing the resolves to be engrossed, and the question upon finally passing the same was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative as follows:—YEAS.

York—Sayward, Hobson, Trafton, Swett, Perkins, Wentworth, Pray, Perry, Strout, Clifford, Bailey, Lord, Bagley, Webber.

Cumberland—Chadbourne, Ingalls, Cummings, Prince, Strout, Soule, B. Smith, C. B. Smith, Dunn, Jordan, Fogg, Frost, Baker.

Lincoln—Gilchrist, Jackson, Cilley, Spear, Lermond, Counce.

Washington—Cary.

Kennebec—Elihu Robinson, Williams, Chandler, Libby, Allen, White, Dyer.

Oxford—Poor, Steele, Eustis, McMillan, Cole, Tobin, Andrews, Sawyer, Bradford, Carey, Gordon.

Somerset—Bradbury, Hunt, Tuttle, Boyd, R. K. J. Porter, Curtis.

Penobscot—Chase, Gove, Harvey, McMahon, Prescott, Chamberlain, Miller, Fish, Bicknell.

Waldo—Webster, Estabrook, Hall, Boardman, Knowlton, Swett, Lathrop—80.

NAYS.

York—Bodwell, Shapleigh, Dane, Roberts, Fernald, Shaw, Hatch.

Cumberland—Dunlap, Merritt, Eveleth, True, Hall, Gerrish, Fessenden, Smith.

Lincoln—Magoun, Hall, Patten, Baxter, Garcelon, Carl, Cunningham, Bryant, Smith, Robinson, McCrate, Reed, Sproule, Palmer, Shaw, Wade.

Hancock—Hinkley, Young, Lord.

Washington—Lane, Emerson, Gallison, Mowry, O'Brien.

Kennebec—Parker, Dummer, Wm. Clark, Francis Belcher, Blake, Dearborn, Tuttle, Butterfield, Newell, Eaton, Huse, S. Clark.

Oxford—Ludden, Washburn, Bartlett, Tukesbury.

Somerset—Bronson, Wyman, Kinsman, Phelps, Ingalls, Pierce, E. Porter.

Penobscot—Kent, Patten, Deane, Parsons.

Waldo—Sawyer, Johnson,—69.

On motion of Mr. Clifford the secret session was then closed.

SATURDAY, March 3.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Ordered, That Messrs. Williams, Dummer and Cilley be a committee to consider what order the House ought to take in relation to the proceedings of this House while in secret session, and report such facts as they may ascertain in relation to any disclosures made by any member of this House in secret session to any person not a member or officer of either branch of the Legislature, and also in relation to the publication in the Daily Journal of this morning and of the author thereof. And said committee are vested with power to send for persons and papers, and to compel their attendance before said committee. Read and passed, and the secret session then closed.

TUESDAY, March 6.

The committee appointed by the order of March 3, 1832, made a report in part which was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be so far taken off as to permit the disclosure of the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of the publication in the Maine Daily Journal of the 3d inst. and the proceedings thereon.

Read and passed,

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

And the secret session then closed.

THURSDAY, March 8.

On motion of Mr. Kent,

Ordered, That the Governor with advice of Council be authorized by proclamation to remove the injunction of secrecy when in their opinion it may be done with safety to the interests of the State.

Read and passed, and the secret session closed.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the National Republican members of the Legislature, holden at Augusta, on the evening of Friday, the 2d day of March inst.

Hon. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, of Machias, was elected Chairman, and B. W. HINKLEY, of Bluehill, Secretary.

A committee of ten, consisting of one from each county, was chosen to consider what measures were expedient in reference to the ensuing elections, and also to report resolutions. Said committee reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, at a convention of those members of the Legislature of Maine, friendly to the present National and State Administrations, holden at this place on the 21st day of February last, Samuel E. Smith was nominated for reelection to the office of Governor of this State, and resolutions were passed approving the course of Andrew Jackson as President, and recommending Martin Van Buren for election to the office of Vice President of the United States;—and whereas we are opposed to the election of each and all of said individuals to any of the offices above mentioned;—therefore,

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions, by honorable means to prevent the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the office of President of the United States, as we consider him physically, morally and intellectually, unfit to discharge the duties of said office.

Resolved, That we consider Martin Van Buren as destitute of political honesty—as a selfish intriguer, seeking the gratification of his own personal views without regard to his country's interests—as a pernicious counsellor, and finally, as a justly disgraced Minister, and that for these reasons, we will use all honorable exertions to prevent his election to the second office in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That we will oppose the re-election of Samuel E. Smith to the office of Governor of this State, because we consider him equally deficient in political virtue and moral courage; and, on both these grounds, unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of this State at any period, and more especially in a crisis that requires a more than ordinary share of both these qualities.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of HENRY CLAY and JOHN SARGEANT, as candidates for the respective offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and that we view, with great and increasing satisfaction, the prospects opening upon us of securing the election of both these distinguished individuals—sincerely believing, that to that event alone can we now look for the restoration of our Country's honor.

Resolved, That we approve the course taken by our Senators in Congress on the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England; and that we consider his rejection, by the Senate of the United States, as an act of strict and impartial justice to him, as having forfeited the respect of his country by humbling it, in the person of a Minister, at the footstool of a foreign power—to themselves, as being bound carefully to preserve the honor of the nation, and to the people, as having been degraded through his agency.

Resolved, That we recommend to the National Republicans of this State, a Convention of Delegates, from each town and plantation therein, to be holden at Augusta, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to be supported as a candidate for the office of Governor, and also avows suitable persons to be supported as Electors of President and Vice President at the ensuing elections.

Resolved, That this Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the National Republican newspapers in this State.

JERE. O'BRIEN, Chairman.

B. W. HINKLEY, Secretary.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SARGEANT.

IF We this week lay before our readers the doings of our Legislature in secret session, upon our N. E. Boundary. They will here see by the votes taken upon the subject where the odium must fall in relation to the decision upon this question. But to come to the plain facts upon this business, we have only to refer our readers to the following Correspondence of Gov. Lincoln of Massachusetts and Gov. Smith of Maine. Instead of having official directions or recommendations from the Executive of the U. States (as has been supposed by some) our Legislature have merely held their secret session and performed the business thereof by the suggestion of our Agent at Washington, (Mr. Preble) and our Jackson Representatives in Congress. What motive they could have to sell our territory and people's best known to themselves. Suffice it to say, their deeds are marked against them, and we hope the people of this State will put their veto where it ought to be. In what an undesirable light must our Governor and his partisans in this State now appear. Reader, further comment is now unnecessary. Peruse the following and then judge righteous judgment.

From the Boston Courier.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The subjoined Message of the Governor was sent to both branches of the Legislature on Saturday. In the Senate it was referred to a select committee,—Messrs A. H. Everett, Clark, and N. Austin, to consider and report; in the House of Representatives it was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

Immediately upon receiving the request to me by the two Houses of the Legislature to apply to the Executive of Maine, for a communication of the correspondence which he had had with the Government of the United States, and with the Agent of that State, upon the subject of a negotiation for a cession of the territory North East of the St. John, I despatched by a special messenger, a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your notice.—This messenger returned the last night, with an answer, which also accompanies this communication.

From this correspondence it will plainly be perceived, that the only ground of the proceedings of the Government of Maine, which were confidentially communicated by the letter of the 5th inst. covering the Resolutions of the Legislature approved by him, was in letters from Mr. Preble, the Agent of that State at Washington, expressing his opinion in regard to the expediency of the proposed arrangement, and that of the Representatives of that State in Congress, in letters addressed to him, which opinions were formed from circumstances unofficially within their knowledge, and that these communications are now considered by the Governor, so far private and confidential, that he does not feel himself authorized to make them public, without the permission of the persons from whom they were received. He has therefore declined affording the information which was sought by order of the Legislature.

We are thus left without any knowledge of the change of circumstances, which has induced to the recent extraordinary and unexpected manifestation of change of sentiment and policy on this most interesting subject, in the State of Maine. We learn neither by what authority a proposition to negotiate for the territory is made; nor the terms which are to form the basis of such negotiation; nor who are to be the parties to it; nor how far the compromise which may be contemplated, is within the constitutional power of the National Executive, with or without the consent of the States. Maine asks from us no consent or countenance to the bargain which is now offered. Indeed, it cannot escape remark, that in the leading resolutions of her Legislature in reference to this subject, a joint concern in Massachusetts, even in the disposition of the property in the lands

is no otherwise adverted to, than by an admonition contained in the Resolution which proposes notice to us of the intention to negotiate, that we may take charge of our own interest. The remembrance of former relations is no longer invoked. No appeal is made to a sense of mutual interest; to the principles of liberality, of magnanimity, and of friendly regard to a sister State;—nor is the generous, disinterested, and spirited response, which has given that appeal for aid and co-operation in the defence of the right of jurisdiction and State sovereignty, acknowledged or recognized. Under all these considerations, I respectfully submit to you, that no further proceedings here, are, at this time, required, for the dignity, honor, or interest of the Commonwealth.—The deliberate and explicit opinions expressed by the Legislature upon the whole subject matter, at an earlier period in the session, fully assert the rights of the State in the property in question, and a confidence in the obligation of the National Government to defend us in its possession and enjoyment. The resolutions which were then passed, are in the hands of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who will not fail to have the first notice of any hazard to our true interest, and faithfully to advise to the most effectual measures for its protection.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Council Chamber, March 17th 1832.
Executive Department of Massachusetts,
Boston, March 13th, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with a request of the Legislature of this Commonwealth expressed in a concurrent order of the two Branches, a copy of which I have the honor herewith to transmit, it is made my duty to ask of your Excellency to furnish, for the information of this government, copies of all the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and the State of Maine, and Copies of any communication from the Agent of the State of Maine at Washington, in relation to the Territory North and East of the St. John and St. Francis Rivers, which were the occasion of the recent proceedings of the Legislature of Maine, confidentially communicated in their Resolutions, which accompanied your letter of the 15th instant. The equal right of property which this Commonwealth has in common with Maine, and the earnest, and I may be permitted to add, generous manifestation of sympathy and interest by this Government in the assertion and vindication of the jurisdictional sovereignty of the Sister State to the territory in dispute, warrants a confident expectation, that the desired communication will frankly and cheerfully be made.

I pray you also to be assured, that in view to the immediate adjournment of the Legislature, after an unusually protracted session, a compliance by the return of the special messenger, who is charged with the delivery of the despatch, and to await your Excellency's reply, will be very gratefully appreciated.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of high respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
LEVI LINCOLN.
His Excellency, Gov. Smith of Maine.

Executive Department of Maine,
Augusta, March 15, 1832.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th of this month, requesting to be furnished with copies of all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and this State, and copies of any communications from the Agent of this State at Washington, in relation to the territory North and East of the Rivers St. John and St. Francis, which were the occasion of the recent proceedings of the Legislature of this State.

The only correspondence which has been had with this Department, in relation to these proceedings, is contained in letters from Mr. Preble, the Agent of this State at Washington, expressing his opinion in regard to the expediency of the proposed arrangement, and that of the Representatives of this State in Congress, accompanied also with the letters from them directed to himself. In these letters they also state the grounds of their opinion, which they have formed from circumstances unofficially within their knowledge.—These communications are considered as private and confidential, rather than as official documents; and I do not consider myself at present authorized to make them public, without the permission of the persons from whom they were received.

I make these suggestions from an anxious desire to comply with the request communicated to me by your Excellency, so far as can be done consistently with my official duty and the public interest.

The measures which have been so promptly adopted by our Parent Commonwealth, in favor of the claims of this State to the territory in question, cannot fail to be gratefully received, and will tend to strengthen the friendship and good understanding, which, it is to be hoped, will ever continue to exist between the two States.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
SAM'L E. SMITH.

From the Waterville Times.

The injunction of secrecy having been taken off, the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to the North Eastern Boundary question are now published.—But the measure adopted by the dominant party of excluding from the journals all the propositions of their opponents, which are not favorably received, renders it necessary to state facts, which do not appear on the journals, and of course will not appear in Jackson newspapers, in order that the people may know the game that was played behind the curtain, and who stood by them in the hour of peril, and manfully sustained the honor and dignity of the State. We are aware, that the "devoted press" is ready to sneer at all, who now assert that the character of the State ought not to be compromised on peculiar considerations, much less to secure leaves and fishes to unprincipled partisans, and that the people will be told that they ought quietly to submit to degradation and the loss of territory as well as honor at the will and for the convenience of Andrew Jackson. The State of Maine has been subject to the political tactics, which were unsuccessfully practised upon, against the Southern Indians. "Bribe the Chiefs;" "hold out to them hopes of reservations &c." But among the red chiefs, no Preble, no Smith, no Clifford, nor Williams could be found, except M^r Intosh. Let the people of Maine be animated by the example and the success of the Cherokees, to hold on to their rights, even when attempted to be bartered away by their recreant servants basely truckling to power. In addition to what appears in the published Journal of the Senate, we offer for the consideration of the public the following which are the resolutions mentioned as reported to the Senate by the select committee.

STATE OF MAINE. IN SENATE.

THURSDAY Feb. 23, 1832.

The Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the confidential message of the Governor, accompanied by certain communications from our Agent on the North Eastern Boundary question, now at Washington, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report the following resolutions.

T. BOUTWELL.
J. L. MCGUIRE.
WM. EMERSON.
JON. THAYER.
MOSES SWEET.

Resolved, That under existing circumstances, it does not comport with the honor or interests of this State to cede to the United States her claim and jurisdiction over that portion of our territory, which lies northerly and easterly of the line recommended by the Arbitrator for an equivalent; and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to consider the Resolutions in relation to this subject heretofore adopted by this Legislature as containing the deliberate opinions of the people of this State. And that it is no less the deliberate opinion of this Legislature that it will not comport with the dignity and honor of the United States to yield right to expediency.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The fate of these Resolutions is singular as well as mysterious. This report, being made to the Senate, was discussed by that body in committee of the whole. The President and other distinguished members spoke strongly and decidedly in favor of the resolutions. But one voice was heard, and that was for sustaining the honor of the State. The committee of the whole, without a division and with entire unanimity, it is believed, reported the resolutions to the Senate.—Here, they were laid on the table, as stated in the published journal, and when again called up, their passage was denied by the Jackson majority, four of whom had but a few days before, put their names to the report. What produced this sudden change? Why was it confined to the Jackson members?—What new information or new facts were communicated to the Senate?—None at all. We know not what communications the Governor made to the Jackson caucus that discussed this subject while it was secretly pending before the Legislature. They never reached the Senate, nor were made matter of deliberation there. These resolutions having been laid on the table, the subject was referred to a joint committee, consisting, on the part of the Senate, of the same gentlemen who composed the select committee above mentioned. In the discussions of this committee the "dough faces" began to shew themselves. Here the blight of Jacksonism first fell on the noble purposes of these illustrious Senators of Maine. Whether by intention or otherwise, we know not, they discovered that loyalty to General Jackson required not only the sacrifice of their consistency, but also of the territorial rights and sovereignty of the State, in order, that he might secure the allegiance of New York. And the sacrifice was made without a moment's hesita-

tion. To the minority inducements were offered to procure their concurrence, such as were doubtless thought sufficient inducements in these days to warrant a declaration of principle. Those offers were heard with surprise, and rejected with becoming spirit. That members of the Legislature should have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the secret session, to make such offers shews the necessity of having all legislative proceedings conducted publicly, in order to preserve the integrity of a minority from temptations as well as insults. The purity and patriotism of the Jackson leaders is fully tested by the fact that they can make such offers, which implies on their part no invincible opposition to the system of Walpole, the leading principle of which was that "every man has his price." That some of them have been bought with a price, may well be conjectured from their new born zeal, and the facility with which they wheel at the command of their liege lord.

AN HONEST MAN.

The following remarks have been handed us as the sentiments expressed by Mr. LUDDEN, a Jackson member from Oxford county, in the secret session of the House on the subject of the boundary question. The man that possesses such feelings is worthy the name of an American.—Portland Advertiser.

Sir, I have restrained my feelings on this subject a long time, but unqualified as I am—unwilling as I am at any time to trouble this House with the sound of my voice, yet when I hear such sentiments as have been advanced here by those whom I consider my political friends, it is impossible for me longer to keep silence. Our Agent at Washington (Mr. Preble) tells in his confidential message that we can make a BETTER BARGAIN if we will take land than we can if we trade for cash. What Sir! barter American territory and American citizens, for land or for cash!! Sell our citizens without their consent! Sell them to the British King!! Sir, history informs me of only one solitary instance in this republic where a bargain of this kind was ever attempted, and that was at West Point in the secret session held by Benedict Arnold and Major Andre. Our title to this territory is indisputable—it was purchased for us—the price was blood—the blood of our fathers. And shall we sir, like Esau sell our birthright for a mess of pottage?—No sir. Heaven protect us from such disgrace. What sir, if the sainted spirits of '76, who fell in defence of our rights, could be permitted to take a view of our proceedings—would they not look upon us with pity and contempt—would they not denounce us the degenerate sons of worthy sires. Sir, whoever this day votes for this disgraceful bargain will, I trust, live to see the time when the finger of scorn shall be pointed at him and shall hear the contemptuous expression, you are one of the number who voted to sell a part of your country.—Yes sir, we sell not only a part of our country, but our fellow citizens with it, and among those citizens, a member of this House legally chosen by order of the constituted authorities of this State, and has as good a right to a seat here as any member on this floor. Sir, I now take this opportunity to enter my solemn protest against these proceedings—without doing this, I should be ashamed to return to my constituents—I should be ashamed to return to my family and friends.

Owing to the length of the foregoing articles upon the boundary question we are obliged to omit several interesting articles intended for this paper.

ARKINSON'S CASKET for March is received. Improvement is the characteristic of this number. It is embellished with handsome engravings. The first—The Aged Mendicant, a copperplate engraving—Interior of the Milan Cathedral.—A View of the celebrated Bridge of Sighs, Venice, frequently mentioned in Cooper's novel of the Bravo.—Natural history, the Goldfinch.—School of Flora, Common Dandelion. Music—"There's nothing true but Heaven."

A new Post Office is established in the east part of Sumner, called East Sumner Post Office, and Dr. Bethuel Cary is appointed P. M.

MARRIED.

In this town, 19th inst. by Rev. B. B. Murray, Mr. Henry C. Reed, to Miss Martha Millett.

DIED.

In this town, 20th inst. of the Canker Ash, Betsey Jane, aged 7—and on the 23d, Harriet Eliza, aged 5, daughters of Mr. Charles Claaves in Oxford, a child of Mr. Nathan Lombard.—Mr. Jonathan Bryant, aged about 25. In Paris, 12th inst. Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Martin Brett. In Waterford, William, son of Mr. John Haskell, 10.—Otis, son of Mr. Thomas Proctor, 5.—Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Gabriel Kilgore, 6.—Youngest daughter of Moses Nourse, 6.—Maryotte, daughter of Polydore Hamlin, 9.—Infant child of Mr. Charles Billings. In North Yarmouth, 8th inst. Mr. Reuben Loring, 52. In Kennebunk, Mrs. Fanny Brown, 30. In Duxton, Mr. Daniel Wingate, 57. In Alfred, Capt. Edward Emerson, 38. In Brooks, Benjamin Rowe, a revolutionary Pensioner, aged 78; Rachael Ayer, wife of Ben. Ayer of Freedom. In Hallowell, Joanna Evans, aged 60. In Robinson, Gen. John Brewer, aged 69.

SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$1.50.

Also, as above, four hids. Prime re-tailing

March 19th, 1832. 40lf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—HIRAM.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bill committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Hiram, for the year 1830, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors.	No. of acres improved.	No. of acres unimproved.	Value of improved land, if known.	No. of lots if known.	Total value.	Deficiency of highways in 1830.	State, county and town taxes for 1830.	Total taxes due.
David Potter,	100	200	\$ 60	2	\$ 60		\$ 60	\$ 60
Simoon Pense,	15	85	1 362	5	50		pd. 5	50
Noah Barker,	50	120	3 72	1	56	5	29	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Store of Benjamin Barker, Esquire in said Hiram, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the twenty-third day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before, that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

PILEG WADSWORTH,

Collector as aforesaid.
Dated at said Hiram, the sixth day of March A. D. 1832. 3m40

BONNETS, CAPS, &c.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

HAS on hand and for sale a good assortment of Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c. suitable for the present and approaching season.

ALSO,

BAND-BOXES.

Norway Village, March 10.

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from Party Politics, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—that the interest, the true interest of every individual, and chiefly of every laborer, is to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of the Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months; or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

FOR SALE.

A Good Horse, six years old this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, March 19.

WANTED immediately any quantity of SUN FLOWER SEED, for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at this office.
March 13.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37-1-2 cts.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Cosway. For sale with all the other "Cosway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 '9.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A new weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by J. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence, foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 1, Vol. 14.
Editorial—Foreign Markets—On Planting; of the Culture of Plantations, Soil, Pruning, Thinning, Remedies for Accidental Injuries and Natural Diseases of Forest Trees, of the Tanning Affected by the Bark of the Different Species of Trees, continued from vol. xiii, p. 385.—Letter from John Dickinson on Cheat or Chess—On Wheat Degenerating to Chess, by Thomas Rowan—On the Improvement of Southern Agriculture—Result of an Attempt to Cultivate the Anacacha in South Carolina—Observations on the Injury Sustained by Removing Green Vegetables from the Soil—Large Product of a Pumpkin Vine—Profitable Onion Bed—New mode of training Cattle—Extracting Ink from White Muslin or Linen; Inquiry—Improperity of Destroying Birds, &c.—Extraction of Sugar from Potatoes—Advertisements—Price Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

POETRY.

From the Boston Centinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Among my many scraps, I lately found some lines of poetry by a Philadelphian, occasioned on the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787.

The "Vention met in a wooden meeting-house, where now stands Dr. Channing's. If your views of resuscitation are in unison with mine, the subsequent will find a place in the Centinel.

THE "VENTION did in Boston meet,
But State House could not hold 'em;
So then they went to Federal street,
And there the truth was told 'em.

Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Yankee doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy.

They every morning went to prayer,
And then began disputing,
'Till opposition silenced were
By arguments refuting.

The "quire Hancock like a man
Who dearly loves the nation,
By a conciliatory plan
Prevented much vexation.

He made a woundy Federal Speech
With sense and elocution;
And then the "vention did beseech
To adopt the Constitution.

The question being outright put,
(Each voter independent,)
The Federalists agreed to adopt,
And then propose amendment.

The other party seeing then
The People were against 'em,
Agreed like honest, faithful men,
To mix in peace amongst 'em.

The Boston folks are DEUCID lads,
And always full of notions;
The Boys, the Girls, their Mams and Dads
Were filled with joy's commotions.

So straightway they procession made,
Lord! how a NATION fine, Sir!
For every man of every trade
Went with his tools—to dine, Sir.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS in a ship
Join'd in the social band, Sir,
And made the lasses dance and skip,
To see him sail on land, Sir.

Oh then a WHOPPING feast began,
And all hands went to eating;
They drank their toasts, shook hand & sang,
Huzza! for "Vention meeting.

Now Politicians of all kinds,
Who are not yet decided,
May see how Yankees speak their minds;
And yet are not divided.

Then from this sample let 'em cease
Inflammatory writings,
For FREEDOM, HAPPINESS and PEACE,
Is better far than fighting.

So here I end my Fed'ral Song,
Composed of thirteen verses,
May Agriculture flourish long,
And Commerce fill our purses!

From the Liberator.

In the Liberator of the 11th ultimo, we published an account of a young colored girl, near Savannah, who was sentenced to be burned before a slow fire, on a charge of having fired the house of a planter. This is the case referred to in the following communication. At the late meeting of the Colonization Society in this city, William Ladd, Esq. made the following statement from positive knowledge. A fresh imported slave belonging to a southern clergyman, having suffered severely during an inclement winter, made complaint to his master; and for so doing, was felled to the earth. This clerical monster then ordered a fire to be kindled near the senseless body of the slave, where it was slowly roasted, and finally kicked by him into the flames and consumed to ashes!!! Americans! Christians! this in the 19th century—in this boasted land of freedom—by a professed minister of the Lord Jesus Christ! And such is slavery—such its paralyzing effect upon the heart and conscience. What! contend for the gradual abolition of a system which permits, or tolerates, or produces crimes so monstrous.

For the Liberator.

SLAVERY—alias ROBBERY, MURDER, &c.

Is it possible, MR. Editor? I cannot believe it. This is not a savage land. It seems impossible that Georgia should sanction such a horrid act as to burn a human being to death by a slow fire. If it be true, it can find a precedent only among cannibals. But, sir, you say from good evidence you believe it is true. What next may we expect from this land of slavery? I have seen within a few years, that Georgia was ripe for the performance of almost any act of folly or wickedness that might further her selfish and abominable designs. But could I have thought her so barbarous as to roast alive a human body? I confess I am staggered. My blood chills in my veins, my hands tremble, my heart recoils, when I think of the depths of iniquity into which as a people we have fallen; and I utter the sentiment of the immortal Jefferson—"I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever."

What shall be done? Are we to act the part of accessories in these proceedings? Are we to be bound to stand by sword in hand, to smite to the ground

the sable sons and daughters of Adam, whenever they shall resist the oppression of their heartless tyrants, whose acts of injustice and cruelty are goading them on to desperation? Not contented with robbing them of their liberty and all they earn, and whipping them as often as their malicious temper can wish,—they must burn them to death by a slow fire! No wonder that the poor Indians are taken from their peaceful fire-sides, and confined or shot; or that ministers of the gospel are imprisoned for teaching the poor Indians the road to heaven. I do not know as I need have thought so strange that Georgia should sanction this savage act, when I take into account the bounty which she has offered to any one who would kidnap and bring into her limits a free citizen of old Massachusetts!

But I must ask my fellow citizens in the free States, whether they are prepared to uphold such murderous conduct as this? Will you assist in robbing your fellow men of every earthly good—to say nothing of eternity? If not, say so? For be assured, that while you keep silence on this subject, and tamely see a price set upon the heads of our citizens for speaking the truth, and some of the slaves burnt by inches, you do sanction the violent and bloody measures of southern men-stealers.

Mr. Editor, I for one wash my hands from the blood of my enslaved countrymen.

JUSTICE.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

It may be a satisfaction to the curious to know what a United States Congress is made up of, and first we find that there are more Mechanics than any other class, for we show 2 Smiths—2 Barbours—2 Sheppards—a Taylor—a Cooper—a Butcher—a Chandler—a Mercer—a Potter—a Plummer—a Mason—a Miller—a Harper—a Collier—a Wheeler—a Webster—an Archer—two Cooks and a Stewart. They have also one Angel with one Wing—one man and one soul, as well as some interesting parts of the animal structure—such as Armstrong—Foot—Chinn—Nuckolls, and two Broad-heads; you find Robbins also, perhaps side by side with a Lyon, a Griffin and a Choate—Then they have Weeks, Day—an Knight, and Double-day. They are well provided with Homes, Chambers, and Hatts—they have Potts too and Bells and Reeds—a Kane, a Pitcher, a Kannon, a Carr and a More too. There are two Whites to one Brown. There are Clay Banks, a Hill, two Condicts, one Ford and some Say-mor. That they have all the prevailing fashions is shown by the great variety of Tons, for they have Clay-ton, Newton, Johns-ton, Pat-ton, Bea-ton, Vin-ton, Apple-ton, Dray-ton, Hunting-ton, Pendle-ton, Washing-ton, Worthing-ton, Creigh-ton. They have many Sons—Tomlin-son, Car-son, Steven-son, Dicker-son, Robin-son, Ander-son, Thomp-son, John-son, Dick-son, Pear-son, Alis-son, Ma-son,—for this Troop you find two Bibbs, but unfortunately no Tucker—and finally, they have what is a shame to our Republican Institutions, not only a Tyler and a Marshall, but 4 Kings; these we recommend be taken to Gather and cast out Root and Branch.

Hon. William H. Crawford, in a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, declares himself in favour of the United States' Bank.

Disappearance of the Island which was formed near to Sicily.—The Chamber have received information by Captain Apostoh Giovanni, of the Greek brig Socrates, arrived from Syria, on the 5th inst. and now in quarantine with a cargo of wheat, that the new Island which was formed near to Sicily, exists no more since the 20th December, when it sunk at the time of a violent earthquake: that having passed within gunshot where it was, the Captain saw only a kind of rock covered with a shallow depth of water.

The Chinese green tea plant (*camellia viridis*) has been successfully planted by Mr. Rootsey, Bristol, in a part of Brecknockshire, Wales, near the source of the Usk, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and higher than the limits of the native woods consisting of alder and birch. It endured the winter and was not affected by the late frosts of last May; and it has made several vigorous shoots.

Interesting Anecdote.—In the debate on the removal of Washington's remains, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard of Maryland, related the following interesting historical anecdote; "When the British fleet was passing up the Potomac with hostile intent, during the late war, the commander directed that when he arrived opposite Mount Vernon he should be informed of the fact. When he was told that the ship was passing the tomb of Washington, the officers assembled upon deck and passed by uncovered and in silence.

FARM SCHOOL. It is proposed to establish, in the vicinity of Boston, a farm school for the employment and instruction of the boys between 7 and 14 years of age, "who are growing up in idleness, and hastening to crime in that city."

UNRIVALED
LITERARY PREMIUMS,
SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE ARIEL,
FOR 1832.

Embellished with Twelve Splendid Original Engravings.

On Saturday the 25th of April next, the First Number of the Sixth Volume of the ARIEL, will be brought out for public inspection, and regularly forwarded to subscribers, in a style of neatness and beauty surpassed by no periodical in this country. In announcing the commencement of a new Volume of this popular periodical, the editor acknowledges with pride the extensive patronage which a discerning public has bestowed on it for five years past, and at the same time is determined that no expense or pains shall be wanting to make it even superior to what it has been heretofore.

The improvements to be made in Volume Six, are numerous and valuable, contributing to enhance the merits of this most cheap and entertaining literary miscellany. If it has been hitherto considered attractive, from the lively variety of its contents, and the beauty of its embellishments—it will now be offered with increased claims to patronage, and a still greater confidence in its powers of pleasing.

The ARIEL is a Literary Journal, issued every other Saturday, on a sheet of beautiful paper, folded into sixteen royal octavo pages, of the LARGEST SIZE, and embellished with TWELVE beautiful Engravings, prepared and published, at great expense, exclusively for the ARIEL. These Engravings will appear in every second number of the work, until the whole are published.

Among the varied contents of the ARIEL, will be found the choicest beauties from the standard Foreign and American Magazines, the Annuals, &c. with a large fund of excellent Original contributions—forming altogether, a delightful melange of Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Romance, Anecdotes, Enigmas, and other matter which it is impossible here to enumerate.

During the five years that the ARIEL has been established, it has been supported by a list of more than 6000 subscribers, a number which is constantly increasing; and to that respectable list of patrons the editor confidently appeals for the fidelity with which his promises have been fulfilled. Having at his command the following well known and highly interesting periodicals, the reader is at once enabled to judge of his facilities for making the ARIEL valuable and entertaining:—

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Campbell's New Monthly Magazine—London La Belle Assemblée—The Monthly Review—The Sporting Magazine—The London Mirror—The Court Journal—Bell's Weekly Messenger—The London Magazine—Gentleman's Magazine—All the Annuals, &c.

From these pure sources of rational entertainment, are drawn the stores which fill up the ARIEL, in addition to interesting items of News, Events of the Times, Remarks upon them, and in fact every thing which can tend to make a literary journal useful and amusing to its readers. At the end of the year, the Sixth Volume will contain 416 pages, and 12 Engravings—forming a book of uncommon cheapness, and pleasing to refer to at all times.

In order still further to increase the circulation of the Ariel, and to enable the editor to go on steadily in improving its character, he offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1.—Any person who will procure SEVEN subscribers, and remit \$10, shall receive a copy of the ARIEL for himself.

2.—Any person who will procure TEN subscribers, and remit \$15, shall receive a copy of the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1832, containing Twelve Splendid Engravings, or the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, in two volumes, and a copy of the Ariel.

3.—For TWENTY subscribers and \$30, BYRON'S WORKS complete, and the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, both beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

4.—For TWENTY-EIGHT subscribers, and the subscription money, the following valuable works: SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS two volumes, with 41 plates; GODMAN'S NATURAL HISTORY, 3 vols. 100 plates, and the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, in 2 vols. all beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

Should competitors for the Premiums desire any other work in lieu of those above named, the editor will cheerfully substitute such, of equal value, as may be preferred.

*At least one of the above literary Premiums could be gained by the reader of this in his own neighborhood, and if his exertions were pushed into the adjacent villages, it is probable that he could make himself entitled to all of them. The offers made by the editor are at least worth TRYING FOR.

The above works are all handsomely bound, are warranted perfect, and will be delivered FREE OF COST, in Pittsburgh, Charleston, New-York, and Baltimore, or otherwise forwarded as may be directed; in the latter case at the owner's risk. Any orders received as early as the first of March, will be promptly attended to, and as at that season distant merchants are in the city, it will open safe opportunities for the transmission of the Premiums. It is desirable that all orders for the ARIEL, be received by the middle of April, that the number of copies to be printed may be correctly ascertained.

TERMS.—The ARIEL is issued every other Saturday and is carefully mailed the day preceding, packed in substantial wrappers for country subscribers, at \$1.50 per annum, payable invariably in advance.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1832.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEL FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch.—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired.—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axes for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1-2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hager & Co.) have removed their Type and Stereotype Foundry to No. 26 Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (uniform with those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7 1-2 percent discount for cash:—

Six Line Pica, and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	40
Long Primer,	46
Bourgeois,	56
Brevier,	60
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1.16
Pearl,	1.40
Diamond,	2.00

All other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust.

The following are the prices at six months credit:—

Medium or Royal	\$230
Super Royal	\$240
Imperial	\$250
"No. 2,	\$260
"No. 3,	\$275

New York, Jan. 20th, 1832. 36

NEW GOODS.
Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazetta, Merinos, Circassians, Cambrils, Camblet Flaid, Flanel, Padding, Bockram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Grape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cambr, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafters, &c. &c.

LIKewise,

Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ALBANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of the following lots of Land situated in Albany in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1830, as follows, viz:

Lot	Range	No. Acres	Value	State tax	County tax	Bridge tax	Deficient high-way tax 1830
Owners unknown							
5	10	160	30	45	7	1.34	
5	11	160	24	36	5	1.00	
3	8	160	45	68	10		
3	11	160	15	23	4		
10	8	160	38	57	9		
5	4	160	38	57	9		
11	1	160	45	68	10		
14	6	160	15	23	4		
6	1	160	45	68	10		
11	2	160	15	23	4		

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will then be sold, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of John Hunt of said Albany, Inn-holder.

HERMON TOWN, Collector of Albany
Dated, Albany, Feb. 29, A. D. 1832. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, 88.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the store of Jonathan Swift Esq. in Norway, all the Right in Equity which Amos Towns has to redeem the following tract of Land, the westerly part of the twelfth lot in the first range of lots situated in that part of said Norway, which was formerly called Cummings' Gore or Grant, containing forty acres and fifty-seven rods excepting the road on the west end of said lot. The said lot is mortgaged to Increase Robinson for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT. Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, Feb. 23, 1832. 38

WANTED immediately at this office, an industrious and steady young man as an Apprentice.

HEALTH SECURED.
BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES
OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPERSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO
ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE
THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap, and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.
Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1/2